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DETOGNIK K\*

BELOGUROV, K. (Khar'kov)  
Experiment with centralized bookkeeping for Khar'kov schools. Bukhg.  
uchet 16 no. 3:42-45 Mt. 197.  
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БЕЛОГУШОВ, Николай Кондратьевич [Билонуров, Н.К.]; НАГОРНА, Л.  
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in acuarliid system (Spirurata, Acuarliidae). Vest. LGU 18  
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*Levinsicola brevivitellata*, sp.nov., a new trematode from the  
Aleutian and common terns of Kamchatka. Trudy Gel'm. lab.  
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acuta*) of Kamchatka. Ibid.:213-215

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BAKHMAT, A.; BELOGUROV, V.; PELEKIS, L.

Gamma radiation of  $\text{Ag}^{108\text{m}}$ . Vestis Latv ak no.2:79-82  
'62.

L. Institut fiziki AN Latvyskoy SSR.

BAKHMAT, A.; BELOGUROV, V.; GROMOV, K.; ZHELEV, Zh.; PELEL, I.

Study of the  $\gamma$ -ray spectrum of  $\text{Eu}^{148}$ . Izv. AN SSSR Ser. Fiz. Nauk  
26 no.2:217-220 F '62. (MIRA 15 2)

1. Institut fiziki AN Latvyskoy SSR i Ob"yedinennyi Institut  
yadernykh issledovaniy.

(Europium--Spectra)  
(Gamma rays)

LEPESHINSKAYA, T.N.; BELOGUROV, V.N.

Measuring the work function of molybdenum covered with thin  
layers of sodium and cesium. Fiz.tver.tela 1 no.12:  
1806-1812 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Politekhnikheskiy institut im. M.I.Kalinina, Leningrad.  
(Molybdenum) (Work function(Physics))



26.2531

28316

S/112/60/000/010/002/004  
A052/A101

18 8160 1147, 1160, 1164

AUTHORS: Lepeshinskaya, V.N.; Belogurov, V.N.

TITLE: The variation of the work function of molybdenum at application of thin sodium and cesium layers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1960, no. 10, 230, abstract 5. 5243. (Nauchno-tekhn. inform. byul. Leningr. politekhn. in-<sup>t</sup>, 1959, 60, no. 1, 50 - 57)

TEXT: The variation of the work function  $\Delta\phi$  was determined by the method of contact potential difference from the shift of volt-ampere characteristics of diodes in the initial current region while varying the thickness of Na or Cs film on a molybdenum anode. The accuracy of measurement was  $\pm 0.05$  v. Vacuum of the order of  $10^{-9}$  mm Hg secured the absence of gas and vapor adsorption during  $\sim 20$  min of the experiment. The obtained curve of dependence of  $\phi$  on the number of monolayers for Na shows at first an increase of the work function by 0.2 electron-volt at 0.6 monolayer, a transition through the value exceeding that for pure Mo at one monolayer, and a drop to the value for pure Na (2.7 electron-volt) at two monolayers. For cesium at first a sharp drop of the work function to 1.5

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The variation of the work function of....

6/112/50/000/010/002/004  
A052/A101

electron-volt at 0.7 monolayer is observed and then a gradual increase to the value for pure Cs (1.9 electron-volts) at 1.5 monolayers. There are 20 references.

A.P.I.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

3/058/62/000/008/020/134  
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Belogurov, V. N., Veveris, O. E., Pelekis, Z. E., Pelekis, L. L.

TITLE: Gamma-radiation of some neutron-deficient terbium isotopes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 8, 1962, 41, abstract BR90  
(In collection: Radioakt. izlucheniya i metody ikh issled.,  
Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1961, 49 - 59)

TEXT: A coincidence scintillation gamma-ray spectrometer was used to investigate the  $\gamma$ -radiation of a terbium fraction separated by chromatography from the products of a tantalum spallation reaction induced by 660-Mev protons. The change of  $\gamma$ -radiation intensity in the 30 - 400 kev range, as well as the integral decay curve measured on a gas-discharge counter, pointed to the presence of  $Tb^{151}$ ,  $Tb^{152}$  (or  $Tb^{154}$ ),  $Tb^{153}$ ,  $Tb^{155}$ , and  $Tb^{156}$ .  $Tb^{157}$  was not detected. The most intense radiation of  $Tb^{153}$ ,  $Tb^{155}$ , and  $Tb^{156}$  isotopes was investigated at length. The results from measurements of  $\gamma\gamma$ -coincidences do not contradict the assumption of a positron decay of  $Tb^{153}$  nuclei and, moreover, permit the assumption of the existence of a 510 - 200 kev  $\gamma$ -cascade, while pointing to the absence of a

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Gamma-radiation of some...

S/058/62/000/008/020/134  
A061/A101

212 - 87 kev  $\gamma$ -cascade in  $Tb^{153}$ . The detected 262 - 105 kev and 200 - 290 kev  $\gamma$ -cascades are attributed by the authors to  $Tb^{155}$  and, as a conjecture,  $Tb^{156}$ .

L. Kryukova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

3/058/62/000/008/019/134  
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Belogurov, V. N., Veveris, O. E., Pelekis, Z. E., Pelekis, L. L.

TITLE:  $\gamma\gamma$ -coincidence measurements in  $Gd^{151}$  and  $Gd^{153}$  spectra

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 8, 1962, 40 - 41, abstract 8B289  
(In collection: Radioakt. izlucheniya i metody ikh issled., Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1961, 61 - 65)

TEXT:  $Gd^{151}$  and  $Gd^{153}$  decay schemes were studied by the method of  $\gamma\gamma$ -coincidences. The source used was a  $Gd^{151}, ^{153}$  preparation obtained as the decay product of  $Tb^{151}, ^{153}$  from a terbium fraction by way of secondary chromatographic separation (the terbium fraction was ejected from a tantalum target bombarded by 660-Mev protons). The gamma radiation in the 40 - 350 kev range was recorded by a coincidence scintillation gamma-ray spectrometer. The resulting energy and gamma-line intensity values fit data supplied by other authors. The relative intensities of measured  $\gamma\gamma$ -cascades are indicated. The absence of strong  $\gamma\gamma$ -coincidences in the  $Gd^{151}$  spectrum is explained by the existence, in  $Eu^{151}$ , of levels with significant lifetime, as is confirmed by the results of lifetime measurements.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]  
Card 1/1

L. Kryukova

U/107/64/000/002/002/003  
3104/3136

AUTHORS: Sukhent, A., Selomarov, V., Pelekiis, L.

TITLE:  $Ag^{108}$  gamma emission

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Latvyskoy SSR. Izvestiya, no. 2(17), 1961,  
79 - 82

TEXT: In 1950-58, the authors determined the gamma spectra of various "old"  $Ag$  sources in the range of  $\epsilon - 1100$  kev with a double coincidence scintillation spectrometer.  $NaI(Tl)$  crystals (90x30 mm) with  $FEU-2$  photo multiplier were used as detector. The resolving power of the analyzing and the controlling spectrometers were 9 and 10.5% respectively for the 661-kev line of  $Cs^{137}$ . Further, the spectra of the  $\gamma - \gamma$  coincidences and of the sum-coincidences were determined. The existence of a long-lived  $Ag^{108m}$  isomer is proved, in the spectrum of which lines with energies of 80, 430, 620, and 725 kev were observed. Coincidences of the 430-kev quanta with 620- and 725-kev quanta, of the 620-kev quanta with 430- and 725-kev quanta, and of the 725-kev quanta with 430- and 620-kev quanta were ascertained. 80-kev quanta did not coincide with quanta of the three /

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Ag<sup>108</sup> gamma emission

5/127/52/000/002/000/000;  
B100/B130

other lines. B. S. Dzhelapov is thanked for advice and interest. There are 6 figures, 1 table, and 5 references: 3 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: L. A. Zhalgren and E. W. Meinke. Isomerism of Silver-108, Phys. Rev., 1960, 1, 1960; Phys. Rev. Letters, 1960, 4, 203.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN Latv. SSR (Institute of Physics AS Latvian SSR)

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1961

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Card 2/2

S/048/62/025/COA/COA/COA  
B101/B102

AUTHORS: Bakhmat, A., Belogurov, V., Gromov, K., Zhelev, Zh.,  
Pelekis, L.

TITLE: Study of the  $\text{Eu}^{148}$  gamma spectrum

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya Seriya fizicheskaya.  
v. 26, no. 2, 1962, 217 - 220

TEXT:  $\text{Eu}^{148}$  was chromatographically separated from the rare earths obtained by bombarding a tantalum target with 600-Mev protons in the Dubna synchrocyclotron. The measurements were made with a scintillation coincidence spectrometer and a 50-channel analyzer. The following relative intensities were found:

Gamma-energy, kev	Relative intensity	Gamma-energy, kev	Relative intensity
1600	$15 \pm 5$	$\sim 830^*$	$12 \pm 6$
$\sim 1450^*$	4	725	$22 \pm 3$
1330	$8 \pm 3$	630	$100 \pm 30$
$\sim 1200^*$	2	550	100
1030	$14 \pm 5$	415	$1 \pm 1$
920	$20 \pm 7$		

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Study of the  $\text{Eu}^{148}$  gamma spectrum

S/048/62/026/002/003/032  
B101/B102

\* was found by spectrum analysis. The 830-kev line may be due to a  $\text{Eu}^{147}$  impurity. From the equal relative intensities of 550- and 630-kev gamma rays in the single spectrum and on coincidence with 725-, 920-, 1030-, 1330-, and 1600-kev rays it is concluded that the 415-, 725-, 920-, 1030-, 1330-, and 1600-kev gamma quanta are in a cascade with the 550- and 630-kev quanta, and that there occur no transitions to the 550-kev level with intensities comparable to those of the transitions mentioned above except the 630-kev transition. The recording of summated spectra (summed on coincidence) indicated a distinct peak of the sum  $630 + 550 = 1180$  kev, and confirmed that the cascade contained 630 and 550-kev gamma quanta. The coincidence measurements suggest that levels with 2510 and 2780 kev are excited in the  $\text{Eu}^{148}$  decay (Fig. 4). There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 6 references; 3 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. Three references to English-language publications read as follows: Schwerdtfeger, C. F., Funk, E. G., Mihelich, J. W., JAFS 5, 428 (1960); Bhattacharjee, S. K., Baldev Sahai, Baba, C. V. K., Nucl. Phys. 12, no. 4, 356 (1959); Eldridge, I. S., Lyon, W. S., Nucl. Phys. 21, no. 1, 131 (1961).

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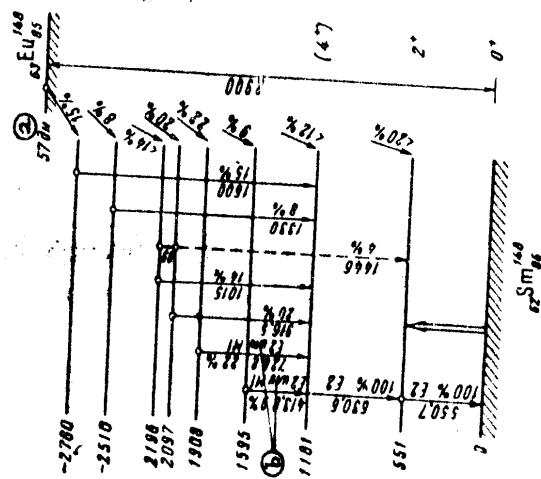
Study of the  $\text{Eu}^{148}$  gamma spectrum

S/048/62/026/002/009/032  
B101/B102

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Akademii nauk LatvSSR (Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences LatvSSR). Ob'yedinennyi institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

Fig. 4.  $\text{Eu}^{148}$  decay.

Legend: (a) days;  
(b) or.



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8/798/61/000/000/006/012

**AUTHORS:** Belogurov, V.N., Veveris, O.E., Pelekis, Z.E., Pelekis, L.L.

**TITLE:** The gamma-radiation of some neutron-deficient terbium isotopes.

**SOURCE:** Radioaktivnyye izlucheniya i metody ikh issledovaniya.  
Inst. fiz. AN LatvSSR. Riga, Izd-vo AN LatvSSR, 1961, 49-59.

**TEXT:** Two Tb fractions, obtained from a Ta trap under 660-mev proton bombardment, were investigated: Fraction (I) was obtained after 4 hours' bombardment, fraction (II) after 20 minutes. The  $\gamma$ -spectra were studied with a scintillation coincidence spectrometer, which consisted of two scintillation spectrometers (I and II) connected in a coincidence circuit with  $\tau = 5 \cdot 10^{-7}$  sec. The spectra were measured with a BMA-50 (BMA-50) 50-channel analyzer. The crystals employed were NaI(Tl), 20x30 mm, the photomultipliers of the 63Y-C (FEU-S) type. The calibration procedure is briefly described. The resolution of the spectrometers was 10% (I) and 12% (II) on the 661-kev line of Cs<sup>137</sup>. I. - Four-hour fraction. The Tb fraction was separated chromatographically (in Leningrad) within about 30 hours after irradiation and was spectrometrically analyzed some additional 35 hours later to determine the time variations of the intensity of the spectrum in the 30-400-kev energy range. The 87-kev isotope undergoes a decay with a half-life (HL) of 5.3 days, which is attributable to Tb<sup>155</sup> or Tb<sup>156</sup>. The 160-180-kev line group initially decays with a HL of 49 hrs, later HL = 5.3 days, which points to the presence of

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The gamma-radiation of some neutron-deficient... S/798/61/000/000/006/012

the  $\gamma$ -lines of  $Tb^{153}$  and  $Tb^{155}$  in the aforesaid energy interval. The decay of the group of lines at near 210 kev evinces an initial HL of 63 hrs, followed by HL=4.7 days, which relates it to  $Tb^{153}$  and  $Tb^{156}$  or  $Tb^{155}$ . The 260-kev photopeak, too, is complex. Its decay curve breaks into an initial branch with HL=2 days ( $Tb^{151}$  and  $Tb^{153}$ ) and a subsequent branch with HL=9 days ( $Tb^{155}$  or  $Tb^{156}$ ). The lengthened HL = 9 days may be attributed to a long-life  $Gd^{151}$  daughter product. The last, 350-kev, decay curve has an initial part with HL = 20 hrs ( $Tb^{151}$ ,  $Tb^{154}$  or  $Tb^{152}$ ) and another with HL = 7 days ( $Tb^{155}$ ). The integral decay curve obtained on the CTC-5 (STS-5) gaseous-discharge counter indicates also that 20-hr and 5-day Tb isotopes are present and that long-life daughter isotopes of Gd are accumulated gradually. 14 days after irradiation a secondary chromatographic separation was performed to separate the daughter products  $Gd^{151}$  and  $Gd^{153}$ . The time decay of the new spectrum indicates the presence of 5-day isotopes of Tb and only an insignificant presence of  $Tb^{153}$ . Only after 20 days (4 HL's) did the HL increase appreciably, indicating the presence of a small quantity of  $Gd^{153}$ . The results of  $\gamma$ - $\gamma$  coincidence measurements (made at a 30-mm distance from source to each crystal) are tabulated. In summary, the  $\gamma$ -spectrum of the second-separation Tb preparation indicates that the preparation contains  $Tb^{155}$  (most intensive  $\gamma$ -lines: 87, 105, 160-180, 260, and 340-360 kev) and some little  $Tb^{153}$  and  $Tb^{156}$  (the latter suggested by the line near 270-290 kev) and a newly discovered weak 530-kev line which, according to S. Ofer (Phys. Rev., v. 115, no. 2, 1959, 412) pertains to  $Tb^{156}$ . No

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The gamma-radiation of some neutron-deficient...

S/798/61/000/000/006/012

Tb<sup>157</sup> was found. It is concluded that a 262-105-keV cascade exists in the Tb<sup>155</sup> spectrum, whereas the 212-87-keV cascade is not present in the Tb<sup>153</sup> spectrum. II. 20-min fraction. Chromatographic separation of the fraction was performed at Dubna 5 hrs after irradiation. The 160-180-210-keV group of lines initially decays with a HL = 70 hrs, then HL = 5.5 days (Tb<sup>153</sup> and Tb<sup>155</sup>, respectively). The 510-keV photopeak decays with a HL = 70 ± 10 hrs throughout the entire 260-hr test period. The closest Tb isotope is Tb<sup>153</sup>. The 750-keV photopeak decay shows a HL = 4.5 days, attributable to Tb<sup>155</sup> or Tb<sup>156</sup>. The γ-γ-coincidence measurements (made as before) suggest the presence of a 200-290-keV cascade (Tb<sup>156</sup>). It is asserted that the 510-keV photopeak observed is produced by annihilation radiation, and that Tb<sup>153</sup> positron decay is present. The intensity of the 510-200-keV cascade is appx. 15%, which does not qualitatively contradict the assumption that this cascade pertains to Tb<sup>153</sup>. The results of this investigation, based on a single Tb fraction irradiated for 20 minutes, are termed tentative only. There are 8 figures, 1 table, and 6 references (3 Russian-language Soviet, 3 English-language U.S.: Strominger, D., et al., Rev. Mod. Phys., v. 30, no. 2, 1958, 585; the Ofer reference cited in the bottom line of Card 2/3; and Toth, K.S., et al., Phys. Rev., v. 115, no. 1, 1959, 158).

ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 3/3

S/798/61/000/000/007/012

**AUTHORS:** Belogurov, V.N., Veveris, O.E., Pelekis, Z.E., Pelekis, L.L.  
**TITLE:** Measurements of the  $\gamma$ - $\gamma$  coincidences in the spectra of  $Gd^{151}$  and  $Gd^{153}$ .  
**SOURCE:** Radioaktivnyye izlucheniya i metody ikh issledovaniya.  
 Inst. fiz. AN LatvSSR. Riga, Izd-vo AN LatvSSR, 1961, 61-65.

**TEXT:** This paper reports a study of the  $Gd^{151}$  spectrum intended to achieve a more refined knowledge on its decay mode than is afforded by the conversion-electron study of N.M. Anton'yeva et al. (Akad. n. SSSR, Izv., ser. fiz., v. 22, no. 2, 1958, 135). The  $Gd^{151, 153}$  preparation was obtained as a daughter product of  $Tb^{151}$  and  $Tb^{153}$  from a secondary chromatographic separation of a Tb fraction. The initial Tb fraction was irradiated for 4 hrs, separated from a Ta trap 30 hrs later, and subjected to secondary separation 14 days after initial separation. The  $\gamma$ -radiation of  $Gd^{151, 153}$  in the 40-350-kev energy interval was studied with the scintillation coincidence spectrometer described by the authors (same compendium, pp. 49-59, Abstract S/798/61/000/000/006/012). The source-to-crystal distance was 28 mm.  $\gamma$ -lines observed:  $70 \pm 4$ ,  $100 \pm 4$ ,  $155 \pm 5$ , 175 (unresolved), appx. 200,  $245 \pm 5$ ,  $310 \pm 10$  kev, and an intense X-ray line at  $45 \pm 3$  kev. The relative  $\gamma$ -line intensities (tabulated) were taken from the photopeak areas with due consideration of the spectral sensitivity of the scintillation spectrometer (error appx. 20%). The NaI(Tl) crystals employed in the  $\gamma$ - $\gamma$ -coincidence measurement were placed at a

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Measurements of the  $\gamma$ - $\gamma$ -coincidence...

S/798/61/000/000/007/012

180° angle relative to the source. A 10-mm thick Pb absorber was placed between the crystals to prevent scattered- $\gamma$ -quanta coincidence. At its center - opposite the source - the absorber had a 6-mm diam aperture. The absorber was also covered with a 1-mm Cd and a 0.5-mm Cu sheath to exclude K X-rays from the Pb. Measurements were made twice, with a distance between source and each crystal of 28 and 40 mm, respectively. The two sets of measurements agree well. The results are tabulated. This tabulation has a third column, entitled "Intensity of  $\gamma$ -cascade" which represents the value  $q$  of a fraction, the numerator of which is the experimentally measured total number of true coincidences of the  $\gamma$ -lines that coincide with the selected  $\gamma$ -line, and the denominator of which is the product of the total number of the quanta of the selected  $\gamma$ -line registered in the "fixed" channel during the time of the coincidence measurement by the absolute effectiveness of the registration of the  $\gamma$ -quanta in the photopeak (in the analyzing channel). Possible error in determining  $q$ : appx. 50%. The means of two measurements are tabulated, together with their differences. The tabulation shows the absence, in the  $Gd^{151}$  spectrum, of intense cascade-type  $\gamma$ -transitions (with  $q \geq 7\%$ ). Such absence of strong  $\gamma$ - $\gamma$ -transition is also noted by A. Bisi, et al. (Nucl. Phys., no. 3, 1957, 670). The coincidence spectra contain  $\gamma$ -lines of  $105 \pm 5$  kev;  $75 \pm 10$  kev; and appx. 195 kev. It appears natural to ascribe these  $\gamma$ -lines to  $Gd^{151}$ ; because of the weakness of the cascades these lines might be produced by a small unknown admixture in the

Card 2/3

### Measurements of the $\gamma$ - $\gamma$ -coincidence...

S/798/61/000/000/007/012

preparation. It is noted, however, that repeat measurements, performed 1 and 3 months later, confirmed the results obtained. The weakness of the  $\gamma$ - $\gamma$ -coincidence points to the existence of levels with a significant lifetime. Such a level (196-keV energy) was detected by D. Strominger et al. (Rev. Mod. Phys., v. 30, no. 2, 1958, 585) and by E. Berlovich, et al. (Papers presented at the 11th annual conference in Riga on nuclear spectroscopy. Riga. 1961), and the two lifetimes measured ( $6 \cdot 10^{-5}$  sec and  $5.8 \cdot 10^{-5}$  sec, respectively) are in good agreement. The present coincidence measurements did not detect any coincidences that might have substantiated the low-intensity (245-175-keV) cascade transition postulated according to N.M. Anton'yeva et al. (reference cited in line 3 of Text, Card 1/3). Therefore, it may be presumed that the 245-keV  $\gamma$ -transition proceeds directly to the Gd<sup>151</sup> fundamental level or to the 22-keV level. If that is so, then either the 245- or the 267-keV level should be introduced into the decay mode of Gd<sup>151</sup>. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 7 references (3 Russian-language, 3 Soviet, 4 English-language).

ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 3/3



7-5453-45 ENCL(1)/SO(1) Feb  
 ACCESSION NR: AP5011570  
 AUTHOR: Belogurov, V. N. UR/0120/65/000/002/0172/0174  
 621,574  
 TITLE: Subtraction by AI-100 analyzer  
 SOURCE: Prihory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, 1965, 172-174  
 TOPIC TAGS: pulse height analyzer / AI-100 analyzer  
 ABSTRACT: A new device which permits obtaining and recording difference of pulse spectra is described. By adding electron-tube "subtraction-addition unit" and "subtraction-addition control unit" (principal connection diagrams supplied) to the regular AI-100 pulse-height analyzer, a spectrum can be subtracted from another spectrum in the course of measurement. The recording time increases to 50  $\mu$  sec. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.  
 ASSOCIATION: none  
 SUBMITTED: 02Mar64  
 ENCL: 00  
 OTHER: 000  
 SUB CODE: EC, OF  
 REF SOV: 002  
 1/1

L 11642-66 EWT(m)/T LJP(c)  
 ACC NR: AP6001592 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/05/000/006/0195/0197  
 AUTHOR: Belogurov, V. N.; Vasil'yev, V. F.  
 ORG: Institute of Physics, AN LatSSR, Riga (Institut fiziki AN LatSSR)  
 TITLE: Fast coincidence circuit with discrimination of random coincidences  
 SOURCE: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1965, 195-197  
 TOPIC TAGS: particle counting, scintillator  
 ABSTRACT: A circuit is described for simultaneous measurement of true and delayed random coincidences. Slow scintillators with NaI(Tl) crystals were used. The circuit is based on the utilization of backlash characteristic of a Schmidt trigger and is similar to the circuits described by W. Gruhle (Nucl. Instrum. and Methods, 1959, 4, no. 2, 112) and by R. L. Chase (Rev. Scient. Instrum. 1960, 31, no. 9, 945). The arrangement used by the authors consisted of 14 electron tubes. They were divided into six main circuits including the delayed and nondelayed pulse shaping circuit, the coincidence circuit, the non-delayed pulse forming circuit, the random-coincidence discrimination circuit, the amplification circuit, and the anticoincidence circuit. The

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UDC: 621.374.33

L 11642-66

ACC NR: AP6001592

resolving time, measured by an FEU-13 photomultiplier, was 30 nsec. A 100% selection was obtained for bipolar input signals having amplitudes from 5 to 90 v and a front build-up time of 0.3  $\mu$ sec. The arrangement was illustrated by a block diagram and connection network. The authors are indebted to B. A. Zager (OIYaI, Dubna) for assistance in their work. Orig. art. has: 3 diagrams. 55 [22]

SUB CODE: 20 / SURM DATE: 13Oct64 / 55 ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 002  
ATD PRESS: 4175

Card

2/2

L 8254-66 EWT(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP5017949

GE/0030/65/010/001/KD41/KD43

<sup>21,44,55</sup>  
AUTHOR: Belogurov, V. N.

TITLE: Comments on experiments determining replacement probabilities for energetic primary atoms in crystals

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 10, no. 1, 1965, K41-K43

TOPIC TAGS: Mossbauer effect, <sup>21,44,55</sup>atomic property, thermal neutron, neutron capture, Gamma scattering

ABSTRACT: The author comments on a recent article (P. H. Dederichs et al., Phys. stat. sol. v. 8, 213, 1965) dealing with a Mossbauer experiment with Coulomb excited primary atoms, which made it possible to check theoretical values of the replacement probabilities for energetic primary atoms. The author describes a different promising approach by means of a Mossbauer experiment with primary atoms excited by the capture of thermal neutrons. The excited nuclei emit  $\gamma$  rays whose energies may be near the energy of neutron capture. At the same time, the excited nuclei can emit recoilless  $\gamma$  rays. If the recoilless  $\gamma$  rays are made to coincide with the high-energy  $\gamma$  rays, then it becomes possible to obtain information about the primary atoms. A table of nuclei suitable for this purpose, together with the

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L 8254-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5017949

various cross sections, half lives, and  $\gamma$ -ray energies, is included. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN LatSSR (Institute of Physics of the Latvian Academy of Sciences) 90, 55

SUBMITTED: 11Jun55

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

PC

Card 2/2

3 (7)

AUTHOR:

Belogurev, Yu. A.

TITLE:

The Diurnal Variation of the Temperature of the  
Data of Meteorological Observations of the  
Temperature of the Air

PERIODICAL:

Teletelerye i peredacha dani

ABSTRACT:

by an analysis of the data of the  
balloons of the Teletelerye i peredacha dani  
(TsAO) (Central Agency for the Exchange of Data)  
24 hours around the clock. The data are  
precisely the temperature of the air, the  
humidity, the direction and speed of the wind,  
radio balloons from 4 to 10 km. The data are  
2 hours. The data are given in the form of  
are given here in the form of the amplitude of the  
amplitude of the sun, the direction and speed of the  
temperature, humidity, direction and speed of the  
a number of 5 hours. The data are given in the  
nearly half as high as the average level of the  
levels, the amplitude of the sun, the direction and  
exceed 1.0° from the level of the sun, the direction

Card 1/3

The Diurnal Variation of the Temperature According to the Data of Aerological Observations

noticeably. On the 3-4 km-levels, the temperature maximum is observed at 15 hours, on the 15 km-level between 11 and 13 hours. Higher, up to 20 km, the maximum occurs 2 hours earlier than on the surface of the earth. Over 10 km high, two temperature minima - at 21 and 3 hours - are observed. Over a height of 17 km, the second minimum disappears almost completely. Up to a height of 15 km, the minimum at 21 hours is smaller than at 5 hours a.m., at 15 km both the minima are equal, and higher up, the minimum at 5 hours is 1.0° bigger than that at 21 hours. - In the lower troposphere, the diurnal amplitude decreases with the height, and on the 3 km-level it is 1.7°. In the middle troposphere, it increases with the height, and at 4 km it is 2.9°, at 8 km 4.6°. This value is maintained up to a height of 12-13 km, whereupon the amplitude decreases again to attain 1.0-0.5° at 20 km. - Table 2 compares the data obtained here with those by Selernyev (Ref 1) and Ril, as well as the theoretical calculations by Vilkovskiy (Ref 3). - The values obtained here consider the influence of solar radiation. With no consideration of the same, the diurnal amplitudes increase in the lower stratosphere. This must be

Card 2/3

The Diurnal Variation of the Temperature According to the Data of Aerological Observations 1957/58-59-60-61

considered when using data from former years. There are 2 tables and 4 Soviet references

Card 3/3



BELOGUROV, Ya.A.; BELYAYEV, A.F.; VICHNEVSKIY, P.; ZAKHAROV, V.N.;  
KAGANER, M.; MARSHLIN, L.M.; PASHKOV, M.S.; POLYAKOVA, Ye.A.  
SMIRNOVA, S.I.

In the Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service.  
Meteor. i gidrol. no. 6155-6156 (MIRA 1258)

In the institutions of the Hydrometeorological Service. Ibid. 63.

Meetings, conferences, seminars. Ibid. 64-65

Abroad. Ibid. 66.

S/120/63/000/001/044/072  
EO32/E314

AUTHORS: Belogurov, Yu.P., Shishova, L.N., Kibal'chich, G.A.  
and Tatus', V.I.

TITLE: Determination of the light output of large  
scintillators

PERIODICAL: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1963,  
161 - 162

TEXT: Determination of the relative light output of large plastic scintillators is important for the objective estimation of their scintillation properties and hence for the possible mass production of such phosphors. In the present work a 78 litre plastic scintillator was investigated (polystyrene + paraterphenyl + POPOP). A 0.1  $\mu$ C Cs<sup>137</sup> source, placed at a distance of about 1 m from the face of the cylindrical scintillator and along its axis, was employed. Five  $\Phi 3\gamma$  (FEU)-24 photomultipliers were placed on one of the flat faces of the phosphor. One of them was at the centre and the other four along two mutually perpendicular diameters at distances equal to two-thirds of the radius from the centre. Steps were taken to ensure equal sensitivity of the  
Card 1/2

Determination of ....

S/120/63/000/001/044/072  
EO32/E314

photomultipliers. Photomultiplier instability and phosphor non-uniformity may give rise to a broadening of the Cs photo-peak or even to a splitting of the peak. In the case now reported the resolution was 20 - 25%. The position of the photo-peak may be used as a measure of the light yield relative to a standard phosphor of similar dimensions and form. This may be employed in industrial techniques. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: VNII monokristallov  
(VNII Single Crystals)

SUBMITTED: April 23, 1962

Card 2/2

KIBAL'CHICH, G.A.; BEL'YUROV, V.I.

Device for measuring the relative light yield of scintillators.  
Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 9 no. 1139-142 Ny-de 62 (MIRA 18.1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy naučno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov.

KOKOREV, V.A.; KUMENKOV, Yu.V., kand. ekonom. nauk, RELOGUR-YASNOVSKAYA,  
R.I., nauchnyy red.; BOBAYEV, A.N., red.; KOVAL'CHUK, I.F.,  
tekhn. red.

[Structural dimensional diagrams for looms.] konstruktivnye  
razmernye riady tkatskikh stankov. Moskva, 1965. 106 s.  
(Moscow. Tsentral'nyi institut nauchno-issledovatel'skoy i  
mashinostroyen'noy. Seriya III;  
Novye mashiny, oborudovanie i sredstva avtomatizatsii, no. 69).  
(MIRA 1966:1)

L 2772-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/JG/GG  
ACCESSION NR: AP5021334 UR/0120/65/000/004/0075/0077  
539.107.43  
AUTHOR: Kibal'chich, G. A.; Belogurov, Yu. P.; Tatus', V. I.; Lukashenko, V. I.  
44.55  
TITLE: Energy resolution of NaI(Tl) crystals  
44.55  
SOURCE: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1965, 75-77  
21 44.55  
TOPIC TAGS: single crystal, optic resolution, light reflection coefficient,  
crystal optic property, alkali halide  
ABSTRACT: The magnitude of the energy resolving power of monocrystals depends on  
numerous independent factors, particularly activator distribution and light  
gathering. In view of the high hygroscopicity of NaI(Tl) monocrystals and the use  
of powder reflectors (magnesium or aluminum oxides), it was impossible in the past  
to estimate experimentally their energy resolution and the modifications introduced  
by the reflector and the packing technology. Using a specially monolytic material  
with a high and uniform reflection coefficient (Teflon) and carrying out experi-  
ments with the sample held within a dry container, the present authors measured the  
energy resolution of NaI(Tl) monocrystal with removable reflector and estimate  
the influence of various factors (e.g., glass separating the crystal and the  
Card 1/2  
NO REF SOV:

L 2772-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021334

3

photomultiplier) on this resolution. Some of the 30 mm crystals were commercially packed and others not; all had the removable teflon reflector. The FEU-13 photomultiplier was also in the dry container. Tests show that the energy resolution depends greatly on the uniformity of the reflection coefficient across the surface of the reflector which, in turn, depends on the degree of compression of the magnesium oxide powder. Consequently, commercial processing of NaI(Tl) monocrystals can significantly worsen the energy resolution of such monocrystals. The teflon reflector exhibits a highly uniform reflection coefficient and improves the resolution. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: VNII monokristallov, Khar'kov (VNII of Monocrystals)

SUBMITTED: 26Oct63

ENCL: 00

44.85  
SUB CODE: SS, OP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041036

S/0120/64/000/003/0139/0142

AUTHOR: Kibal'chich, G. A.; Belogurov, Yu. P.

TITLE: Instrument for measuring relative luminous response of scintillators

SOURCE: Pribory\* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1964, 139-142

TOPIC TAGS: scintillator, scintillator response, scintillator response measurement

ABSTRACT: A method of measuring relative response is described which is based on determining the average pulse amplitude, with a counting-rate normalizing attained by varying the sensitivity of the integrating circuit. This normalizing ensures measurand independence of the source activity, size and shape of the scintillator, and the deployment of the scintillator and the source. The integrating circuit averages the amplitudes over a definite time interval which is so selected that the statistical function is stationary. A direct-reading

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041036

instrument (IS-1) was developed on the basis of the above method. Stilbene, naphthalene, PPP, POPOP, PPO, and some other organic scintillators were tested on the IS-1 instrument and also by the method of the most probable amplitude and the method of average photoelectric current; the results are compared. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monokristallov  
(All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Single Crystals)

SUBMITTED: 05Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, OP

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

USTINOVICH, D.A.; TYDEL'SKAYA, R.C.; BELOGUROVA, R.A.; DOLGANOV, L.V.,  
kand. geogr. nauk, red.; ZHDANOVA, T.A., red.; STUL'CHIKOVA, N.P.,  
tekhn.red.

[Transactions of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition] Trudy Sovetskoi antarkticheskoi ekspeditsii, 1955-. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport." Vol.27.[Observations from the Third Sea Expedition, 1957-1958] Tret'ia morskaya ekspeditsiya, 1957-1958 gg.; materialy nabludeni. Pod red. L.V.Dolganova. 1962. 235 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya, 1955-.  
(Antarctic regions--Meteorology--Observations)

PELOPOPOVA, V.I., Krasnodar, USSR, 1948, A.S.

Research on the effects of various factors on the development of the respiratory system and the incidence of bronchopulmonary complications in pulmonary tuberculosis. Prob. 1st. 1948, 1949, 1950.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. The effect of various factors on the development of the respiratory system and the incidence of bronchopulmonary complications in pulmonary tuberculosis. Prob. 1st. 1948, 1949, 1950.

BELOGUROVA, V.P.

MODEL', L.M., BELOGUROVA, V.P.

Immunising properties of certain biochemical fractions of  
Mycobacterium tuberculosis and BCG. Probl. tuberk.,  
Moskva No.5:54-56 Sept.-Oct. 1953. (CIML 25:5)

1. Professor for Model'. 2. Of the Institute of Tuberculosis  
of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR (Director -- Z. A. Lebedeva;  
Head of Biochemistry Laboratory -- Prof. L.M. Model').

BELOUSOVA, V. P. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Virulence properties of strains of serotypes of tuberculosis mycobacteria isolated from the pathological material of patients in the Yakutsk <sup>103A</sup> ~~Autonomous~~ ~~Republic~~, 1964-1965 (KB, 14-18, 116)

[illegible]

Card: 171

PERTSOVSKIY, A.I., kand.med.nauk; BELOGUROVA, V.P., kand.med.nauk

Immunochemotherapy in tuberculosis. Vop. epid. i klin. tur. 5:  
145-150 '58. (MIRA 14:12)  
(CHEMOTHERAPY) (IMMUNOLOGY) (TUBERCULOSIS)

BELOGUROVA, V.P.

Virulence and group type of strains of tuberculosis microbacteria,  
isolated from pathological material from patients in the Yakutian  
Ass. R. Report No.2. Vop. epid. i klin. tub. 5:192-216 '58.  
(YAKUTIA--MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS) (MIRA 14:12)



BELOGUROVA, V.P.

Intrapulmonary method for inoculating white mice in the diagnosis of tuberculosis. Lab.delo 5 no.4:47-48 JI-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz Yaltinskogo filiala Instituta tuberkuleza AMN SSSR (dir. Ye.N. Andreyev).  
(TUBERCULOSIS--DIAGNOSIS) (LABORATORY ANIMALS)

BELOGUROVA, V.P.

Change in the quantity of leucocytes in patients of a neurological and therapeutic clinic from 1956 to 1958. Lab. delo 7 no.5:38-39 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Kliniko-dagnosticheskaya laboratoriya (zav. G.A.Khmelevskaya) Instituta meditsinskoy klimatologii i klimatoterapii imeni I.M. Sechenova (dir. - prof. S.R.Tatevosov), Yalta. (LEUCOCYTES)

BELOGUROVA, V.P.

Some problems of bacteriologic diagnosis of tuberculosis. Lab.  
delo 7 no.10:48-52 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut meditsinskoy klimatologii i klimatoterapii imeni  
I.M.Sechenova (dir. B.V.Bogutskiy), Yalta.  
(TUBERCULOSIS)

BELOGUROVA, V.P.; NAVROTSKIY, V.V. (Yalta)

Reaction to C-reactive protein in tuberculosis. Vrach.delo no.10:  
77-80 O 162. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut meditsinskoy klimatologii i klimatoterapii imeni  
I.M.Sechenova.

(TUBERCULOSIS) (PROTEINS)

BELOGUROVA, V.P., kand.med.nauk; NAVROTSKIY, V.V.

C-reactive protein in tuberculous patients. Sov.med. no.8:99-  
102 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz Instituta meditsinskoy klimatologii i klimatoterapii imeni  
I.M.Sechenova (dir. B.V.Bogutskiy).  
(PROTEINS) (TUBERCULOSIS)

BELOGUROVA, V.P., kand. med. nauk (Yalta)

Changes in the degree of drug resistance in tubercle  
bacilli in pulmonary tuberculosis. Vrach. delo no.12:1-14  
D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut meditsinskoy klimatologii i klimatoterapii im.  
M.M. Sechenova.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204400001-6

BELOGLAZOVA, V.P.; NAVROTSKIY, V.V.; PETROVSKY, A.I.

Correlation between protein fractions, C-reactive protein and  
erythrocyte sedimentation in different forms of tuberculosis.  
Promb. tub. no.7:51-54 '63. (Hb 12:1)

1. iz Instituta meditsinskoj klimatologii i klimatoterapii imeni  
I.M. Sechenova (direktor - B.V. Bogutskiy, Yalta.



BELOGUROVA, V.P.; DARGEVICH, V.K.

Drug resistance of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* as compared with clinical data in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis. Antibiotiki 9 no.12:1099-1103 D '64.  
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut meditsinskoy klimatologii i klimatoterapii imeni Sechenova, Yalta.

BELOGUZOV, V.S., inzh.

Cantilever portable stacker. Gor.zhur. no.5:71-72 My '62.  
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Vakhrushevskiy trest ugol'noy promyshlennosti kombinata  
Sverdlovskugol'.

(Conveying machinery)

TRNKA, J., inz.; BELOHLAVEK, L., inz.; VENCovsky, J., inz.

Failures of the timing gear of high speed railway Diesel engines. Strojirenstvi 12 no.8:575-581 Ag '62.

1. Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek Praha.

BELOHLAVEK, Miroslav

Reducing the excessive number of unfinished constructions by finishing them fast for use. Poz stavby 11 no. 12: 629-633 '63.

1. Ustredni vybor Komunisticke strany Ceskoslovenska.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204400001-6

SIEKANC, Josef, dr.; BELCHLAVEK, Miloslav

Problems of personal material interest in railroad transportation.  
Doprava no.4:278-283 '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204400001-6

BELohlAVEK, M., EER, O.

New principles of personal material incentives in the car road  
transportation. Doprava 7 no.2:112-113 1965.

L 23654-66 EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6009335 (4) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/65/000/011/0003/0003

AUTHOR: Popek, Ladislav (Engineer); Belohlavek, Alois (Prague) 44

ORG: none

TITLE: Thermal-insulating laminated textiles. 15 15 15  
Class 8X CZ Pat No. PV 4075-63, 15

SOURCE: Vynalezky, no. 11, 1965, 3

TOPIC TAGS: textile, thermoplastic material, thermal insulation, polyethylene plastic

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for laminated textiles for insulation against radiation heat. The textiles consist of woven, knit, or otherwise composed base material, made of natural, mineral, vitreous or thermoplastic fibers, or plastic foils, coated on one or both sides with resistant aluminum layer, applied by vacuum or in the form of an aluminum lacquer. The outside of the resistant layer is covered with a flexible film such as polytetrafluorethylene, polytrifluorethylene, or silicon rubber which withstands radiation heat up to 20 cal/min/cm<sup>2</sup>. 15

[KP]

SUB CODE: 11

SUBM DATE: 15Jul63/

Card 1/1 FV

BĚLOHLÁVEK O.

Determination of Tin in Ferro-Tungsten. O. Bělohlávek  
and J. Vobora. (Hutnická Listy, 1955, 10, 40, 222-230). 76  
[In Czech].—P. 7.

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Df  
234





BELohlAVEK O.

7

✓ Simultaneous Determination of Aluminium and Phosphorus  
in Ferro-Alloys. O. Belohlávek and J. Vrbna. (Hutnická MG  
Louv., 1966, 10, (6), 299-304, (in Czech).—P. 7.

2/1 ①

BELOHLAVEK, O.

Belohlavek, O.; Vobora, J. Determining tin in ferromolybdenum p. 354.  
HUTNICKE LISTY. Brno. Vol. 10, no. 6, June 1955.

SO: Monthly List of the East European Accession, (EEAL), LC. Vol. 4,  
no. 10, Oct. 1955. Uncl.

DELORLAVEK, G.

Vobora, J. Polarographic determination of low lead content in uranium oxide. p. 157.  
HUNT ET LISTY, Prno, Vol. 10, no. 6, Aug, 1959.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EMML), 1., Vol. 5, no. 6 June 1960, Bel.

W-77, .

Chemical analysis of Br-M-Ti alloy. p. 44. *Chem. Zvesti.*  
(Interaktivno izmishlo izmishlo a izmishlo izmishlo) Vol. 12, No. 2,  
July 1960.

W-77: Int. European Assoc. Ind. Res. Vol. 1, No. 2, October 1951.

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*BELCHLAVER C*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis

K-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1958, No 7183

Author : Belohlavek, Otakar

Inst : Not Given

Title : Spectral Analysis of a Low Content of Titanium in Steels

Orig Pub : Hutnicke listy, 1957, 12, No 6, 522-524

Abstract : A procedure is given for the spectral analysis of titanium in steels with a content of 0.03 -- 0.20%. The source of excitation is a spark, and the E 24 spectrograph is used. The analytical lines are Ti 3349.035/3349.406 -- Fe 3399.34, and in high-chromium steel the comparison line used are Fe 3347.937/Cr 3347.837. The lines are not free from superpositions, and therefore separate standards are prepared for each brand of steel.

Card : 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytic Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 23, 1958, 77254.

Author : Belohlavek, Otakar.

Inst :

Title : Spectral Determination of Vanadium in Steel.

Orig Pub: Hutnicke listy, 1958, 13, No 4, 337-338.

Abstract: The uniformity of steel was investigated by exposing a specimen to sparks in 10 different places and comparing the magnitudes of  $\Delta S$  of analytic lines. The effect of third elements was studied. The obtained results were compared with data received by chemical, photometric and potentiometric methods. Every standard is photographed once, and the specimen is photographed twice. The content of V is de-

Card : 1/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytic Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 23, 1958, 77254.

terminated by the lines V 3100.7 to Fe 3083.7 A. The spectra are photographed on a spectrograph Q-24 at the excitation with a spark generator FF-20, the slit width being 0.025 mm and the distance between the electrodes being 2 mm. A carbon electrode, dia. 2 mm, is used as the second electrode; the specimen area exposed to sparks (2 x 2 cm) is finely polished. The duration of the preliminary exposition to sparks is 1 min., that of the exposition for photographing is 1.5 min. In order to save time, a large number of spectra is photographed on one plate. For that purpose, 1/3 of the plate is shielded in the plate holder, and by rotating the plate 180°, an

Card : 2/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytic Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Substances.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 23, 1958, 77254.

additional number of spectra is photographed. The determinable concentration of V is 0.05 to 0.6%; the analysis error is 5%. The calibration graph passes through the point  $\Delta S = 0$  at the V concentration of 0.14%. This point is used for checking the graph, the rectilinear part of which ends at 0.08% of V. A method of semiquantitative determination (the blackening of the V line is compared with the Fe line of 3106.56 Å on the spectro-projector) was developed for lower V concentrations. The described method is superior to chemical and photometric methods as far as the rapidity, accuracy and convenience are concerned. - Se. Se. Shpital'naya.

Card : 3/3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Optics - Optical Methods of Analysis

K-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, No 28314

Author : Belohlavek Otakar

Inst : Not Given

Title : Shop Method of High Speed Spectral Determination of Impurity  
Elements in Alloys of Ferrosilicium.

Orig Pub : Hutnicke listy, 1958, 13, No 5, 426-428

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

BELL JOURNAL, V.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**

periodicals: LIT.C. 100. 17 V. 1, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

Abdalla, A. N. Fast spectrographic determination of lithium in 13-8 (Foldi ALVB and ALVex) steels. p.921

Monthly List of East European Accessions 'EEO' to Vol. 2, no. 5  
Jan. 1970, p. 12.

BELOHLAVEK, Otakar, inz.

Practical experience with the B3C Optica Milano spectrometers.  
Hut listy 18 no.6:432-434 Je '63.

1. Spojene ocelarny narodni podnik Kladno.



BELOHLAVEK, O., inz.; LAZANSKY, J., inz.; VALENTA, J., inz.

Operational determination of high content of chromium and nickel in steel by emission X-ray spectrum analysis. Hut listy 18 no. 12: 882-185 D '63.

1. Společné ocelárny, n.p., Kladno.

BRICHLAVSK, Otokar, Inca.

Spectrometric determination of prisms in stone (with a  
various). But only 10 no. (1-10, 10, 10, 10).

1. Spojene ocelarny National Enterprise, Alaska.

L 34931-66 EMP(t)/ETI LIP(c) JD SOURCE CODE: CZ/0034/66/000/004/0272/0274  
 ACC NR: AP6026632

AUTHOR: Lazansky, Josef (Engineer); Belohlavek, Otakar (Engineer)

ORG: SONP, Kladno

TITLE: Spectral determination of trace amounts of Pb, Sn, Sb, Bi, Cd, and Zn by fractional distillation in an electric arc

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 4, 1966, 272-274

TOPIC TAGS: trace analysis, electric arc, fractional distillation, spectrum analysis

ABSTRACT: The method presented by the authors is suitable for a series of analyses of trace elements contained in various materials. The process is fast; 30 analyses can be made in 8 hours. Accuracy of the method is similar to that of the polarographic method. The analysis is based on rates of evaporation of trace elements in an arc; each element has an individual rate of evaporation. The distillation is made from a deep crater of a carbon electrode which is modified to resemble a miniature resistance furnace. Volatile elements are evaporated and deposited at the edge of the crater. The spectrum is simple and contains only lines of individual admixtures. The apparatus, its operation and calibration are described. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

[JPRS: 36,646]

SUB CODE: 07, 20 / SUBM DATE: none / SOV REF: 001

Card 1/1

0916 2315

BEICHIAVEK, A.; SUTHER, J.

Effect of a bacterial suspension of *Escherichia coli* on the formation of anti-endotoxin-like antibodies. Contribution to the study of the antigenic reactions of an endotoxin complex with specific precipitation in agar. Dokl. Akad. Nauk no.4:221-228 1964.

1. Ustav per a ochovavani zdravia, Moskva, Ministerstvo zdravia a mikrobiologie, Irkutsk.

BELOMONOV, I.

Country : ROMANIA

M

Category: Cultivated Plants. Fruit. Berries.

Obs Jour: RZhbiol., No 11, 1958, No 49091

Author : Belomonov, I.

Inst : -

Title : Agrotechniques for Obtaining Earlier and Constant  
Fruit Harvests.

Orig Pub: Gradina, via si livada, 1957, 6, No 11, 53-59

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

IMMUNOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA UDC 615.779.93:615.371-022.71.49)-085.52

LUKAS, Bohumir; BELOHLAVEK, Stanislav; Military Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology, and Microbiology (Vojensky Ustav Hygieny, Epidemiologie a Mikrobiologie), Prague; Institute of Sera and Vaccines (Ustav Ser a Ockovacich Latek), Prague.

"Influence of Some Antibiotics on the Immunization Effect of the Typhus Vaccine."

Prague, Vojenske Zdravotnicke Listy, Vol 35, No 4, Aug 66, pp 163 - 165

Abstract: In experiments on rabbits it was found that antibiotics streptomycin, tetracycline, and kanamycin administered in a daily dose of 50 mg for 14 days simultaneously with a typhoid vaccine did not interfere with the formation of serum antibodies. An inhibition effect interfering with the formation of serum antibodies was found, to a limited extent, after the administration of streptomycin polymethacrylate, and rarely after streptomycin, when its application started only after the secondary antigen impulse. The immunization effect of the typhoid vaccine in mice was not influenced by the administration of antibiotics for a two week period. 3 Tables, 19 Western, 7 Czech, 9 Russian references.

1/1

Immunology

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CZ/0060/66/000/004/0163/0165

AUTHOR: Lukas, Bohumir (Doctor of medicine; Candidate of sciences);  
Belohlavek, Stanislav (Pharmacist; Candidate of sciences)

ORG: Military Institute for Hygiene, Epidemiology, and Microbiology, Prague  
(Vojensky ustav hygieny, epidemiologie a mikrobiologie); Institute for Sera and  
Inoculation Materials, Prague (Ustav sera ockovacich latek)

TITLE: Influence of some antibiotics on the effectiveness of typhus vaccine

SOURCE: Vojenske zdravotnicke listy, no. 4, 1966, 163-165

TOPIC TAGS: immunology, antibiotic, vaccine, antibody

ABSTRACT: The paper reports the following findings: Streptomycin, tetracycline and kanamycin, administered in doses of 50 mg once daily for 14 days simultaneously with typhus vaccine, did not interfere with the formation of antibodies in rabbits. An inhibiting influence on the formation of antibodies was observed to a minor degree after streptomycin-polymethacrylate was administered, and in rare instances after streptomycin, which was applied only as a secondary antigen. The immunization effect of the typhus vaccine in mice was not affected by antibiotics administered for two weeks. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [W. A. 50] [KS]

BELOHOREC, Stefan

Oscillatory solutions of a nonlinear differential equation of the second order. Mat fyz cas SAV 11 no.4:250-255 '61.

1. Katedra matematiky Stavebnej fakulty, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka, Bratislava, Gottwaldovo namesti 2.



BELOHOREC, Stefan

Nonoscillatory solutions of a certain nonlinear differential equation of the second order. Mat fys cas SAV 12 no.4:253-262 '62.

1. Katedra matematiky a deskriptivnej geometrie, Stavební fakulta, Slovenska vysoká škola technická, Bratislava, Gottwaldovo náměstí 2.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/7 Cancer July 59

2589. **The value of Uffelmann's test in screening for carcinoma of the uterus.** Spolahlivost' Uffelmannovho testu pri depistáži rakoviny maternice. BELOHORSKÝ B. and KLAUBER E. Gynecol. Odd. Výskumného Úst. Onkol., Bratislava *Právit. Lek. Listy* 1958, 38 (II)/11 (661-665) Tables 2  
This test (see also Stein-Werblowska, *J. Obstet. Gynaec. Brit. Emp.* 1954, 61, 686) was evaluated in 144 women in the menopause. It has no diagnostic value since it gives sometimes negative results in fully developed carcinomas, and may be positive in benign menopausal lesions.

GODAL, Anton; BELOHORSKY, Belo

Diagnosis of Meigs' syndrome. Neoplasma, Bratisl. 6 no.1:16-20 1959.

1. Bratislava, ul. Cs. armady 17.

(OVARIES, neoplasms,

Meigs' synd., diag. (Ger))